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"He that holdeth his land in fee
Need neither to quake nor to shiver;
I humbly conceive, for look, do you see,
They are his and his heirs' forever"

—a stanza that has almost the fatal fascination of "Punch, Brothers, Punch."

In conclusion it should be said that the *Life and Correspondence* corrects errors of previous ill-informed or prejudiced biographers of Lord Hardwicke, and presents an apparently just portrait of a really eminent man, together with a wealth of historical information.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. By JOHN BACH MCMASTER. Volume VIII. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company, 1913.

The eighth volume of McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* brings the narrative to that period of rapid industrial expansion and violent political conflict which lies between the years 1850 and 1861. Admiration of the author's clear and comprehensive method of treatment, his grasp of diverse problems, and his mastery of the art of compact expression, increases as we see the skill and accuracy with which he traces the many important tendencies of this dynamic and confusing epoch. Politically, public opinion is made the *leit-motif*, and in this way the story of political bickerings and compromises becomes indeed a history of the whole people. By a system of abridged quotation which conveniently does away with repeated pronouns and verbs of saying, we are enabled to realize the parts taken in the great slavery controversy by Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Douglas, Lincoln, all the great men of the day. The discussion broadens from Congress to the press of the whole country; we catch the very ring of popular opinion; we know what the people did and felt, North and South. Quite as full and satisfactory in treatment are those sections of the volume which deal with non-political topics: the rush to the gold-fields in 1849, problems of city government, immigration, the extension of railroads, the Erie War, the labor movement, strikes for a ten-hour day, the woman's rights movement, and a multitude of similarly interesting and important subjects, merging into the tendencies of our own time, are lucidly discussed in a single chapter. Without destruction of balance, the narrative extends, with something more than passing allusion, to such subordinate matters as the teachings of Mrs. Bloomer, the "Rochester Knockings," and the craze for Spiritualism. In the chapter upon "International Entanglements" the revolutionary movement in Cuba is viewed in connection with the European revolutions of 1848; our dispute with Great Britain over the fisheries is explained without exaggeration of its importance, and we are made to understand both the social and political significance of Louis Kossuth's visit to America. The chapter entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-seven" analyzes not merely the financial panics, but their social symptoms and consequences. A later chapter, "On the Plains," describes the laying-out of the Pacific railroad routes, and even such a matter of strictly minor but curious interest as the importation of

camels for use on the American deserts finds its proper place in the narrative. Justice is done to the remarkable story of the rise of the Mormon power in Utah and its conflict with the national government.

Including in his narrative every conceivable matter, it would seem, of political or social importance, the author nevertheless succeeds in keeping his historical structure well proportioned, so that his plan is, in a fashion, always before the reader's eye. Never obtruding his personal opinions or his technique as a historian, leaving much to the logic of events, often allowing the significance of a movement or occurrence to be determined by its place in the story and by the amount of space or emphasis accorded it, he economizes attention and stimulates thought. This is "scientific history," truly, yet the narrative has also the human interest of a more or less gossipy "history of our own times." Without the help of a single rhetorical flourish, we are made to feel the passion and the throb of life in the period preceding the War.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1865-1869. By HOMER ADOLPH STEBBINS, LL.B., PH.D. New York: Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Company, agents, 1913.

This interesting monograph, which is the latest of the "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, traces in great detail the struggle in New York State during the years 1865-1869 between a Republican party divided against itself and a Democracy endeavoring to recover from the blow inflicted upon it by the War. The period in question is that during which the battle was waged between the President and Congress over Johnson's Reconstruction policy. To an exceptional degree the national issues were reflected in New York State, which was the home of two violently opposed groups of Republican leaders—Horace Greeley, Reuben E. Fenton, and Roscoe Conkling, all bitterly hostile to the President; and the triumvirate composed of William A. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and Henry J. Raymond, of whom Raymond defended the Presidential policy in Congress, while Seward and Weed strove to hold the balance against the radicals in the State. In 1866 the central political tendency was the effort to organize a new party upon the basis of Johnson's policy—an effort which found expression in the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia. Graphically the situation is represented in *Harper's Weekly* by a cartoon of Nast's, which shows the Northern and Southern delegates walking into the convention arm in arm, uttering such exclamations as "Charity covereth all," and "Oh, blessed hour!" They are accompanied by a dog and a cat, arm in arm; also a cat and a rat, arm in arm. Running parallel with the Philadelphia movement was the attempt made at Albany in September, 1866, to bring about a fusion of Democrats and conservative Republicans in the State, using Johnson's policy as a platform. Here, Tammany—a chief cause of perturbation in New York State politics—intervenes. The attempt of the Democratic party to outmaneuver the Republican radicals proved unsuccessful. By a ruse the Tammany candidate, who "represented neither the principles nor the purposes of the Philadelphia Convention," was nominated over General John A. Dix, the logical candidate;